The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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HOME AND FRIENDS.

O there's a power to make each hour
As sweet as heaven design'd it;
Nor need we roam to bring it home,
Though few there be that find it.
We seek too high for things close by,
And lose what nature found us;
For life hath here no charms so dear
As home and friends around us.

We oft destroy the present joy
For future hopes—and praise them;
Whilst flowers as sweet bloom at our feet,
If we'd but stoop to raise them.
For things afar still sweetest are,
When youth's bright spell hath bound us;
But soon we're taught the earth hath naught
Like home and friends around us.

The friends that speed in time of need,
When hope's last reed is shaken,
Do show us still, that come what will,
We are not quite forsaken.
Though all were night, if but the light
From friendship's altar crowned us,
Twould prove the bliss of earth was this—
Our home and friends around us.

HENRY CLAY.

BY JAMES PARTON.

The reader, perhaps, does not know why so able and so popular a man as Henry Clay could have been a candidate for the Presidency for twenty-eight years, and yet never elected. I can tell. The reason was that Andrew Jackson had made up his mind that he should not.

At a critical time in the carreer of Mr. Clay, he incurred the enmity of Andrew Jackson, which enmity deepened as time went on into the most envenomed hatred, until it became a leading object of Andrew Jackson's policy as a public man to prevent Henry Clay from ever occupying the Presidential chair. In this object he succeeded. And yet how popular Clay was. What ardent and devoted friends were his! How keenly those friends desired his elevation and lamented his disappointments!

Henry Clay like Jackson and most of of the leading public men of that day, rose from humble beginnings, and learned in his youth some of the invaluable lessons which poverty and hardship alone can teach. He was born in Virginia, in 1777. His father, the Rev. John Clay, was a Baptist preacher, and being a Baptist preacher, was necessarily a poor and lowly man, because in Virginia at that day, Church and State were united, and all ecclesiastical honors, as well as emoluments, were monopolized by one sect. The Baptists it is true, were a numerous denomination in Virginia, and it was chiefly their efforts, seconded by such men as Jefferson and Madison, that dissolved the connection between the Episcopal church and the State government, and placed all the religious denominations upon an equality before the law. But this great measure of reform came too late to be of much service to the father of Henry Clay. He died in 1782, when Henry was five years old, leaving to his widow and seven young children, a small farm, and two or three slaves; and this estate, small as it was, was encumbered by debt.

Like Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay derived the chief part of his early education from an old field school, kept in a small log house without windows, and without floor, wherein a passionate, drunken schoolmaster taught him to read, write and cipher. He never attended a school of a higher character than this. His usual employment as a boy was to assist his mother in the cultivation of her farm, and doing the usual boyish labors about the house. It was a part of his duty to go to mill. He used to strap his bag of corn upon the only pony the family possessed, and getting upon the top of it, would ride away to the mill, then wait till the corn was ground, and then ride home with the meal in the same manner.

His mother's farm was within a few miles of Richmond, which was then perhaps, the most polite, refined, and learned city in the Union, next to Philadelphia.—When the boy was fourteen years of age, his mother procured for him the place of errand boy in a drug store, where he served one year. During that year, his mother married again, and prepared to remove with her family to Kentucky. Before she went, however, her new husband, who was a man of some influence, procured for her son Henry, the place of copying clerk in the Virginia Court of Chancery—an humble place, indeed, but it decided the career of Henry Clay, and set him on the road to greatness.

He used to describe in his humorous way the strange figure he cut when, at the age of fifteen he presented himself among the clerks attached to the same court. He was a tall gawky lad at the time—too tall for a boy, and yet very far from being a man. His mother had made for him, with her own hands, a full suit of pepper-and-salt "figinny." His shirt-collar was stiffly starched and most abundant in quantity, and his coat tails stood out stiffly behind him. The young Richmond dandies gazed at this countryfied figure, and exchanged glances with one another; but when they attempted to poke fun at him, they discovered that he had a very sharp tongue in his head, and soon left him in peace.

It so happened that Henry Clay had a most excellent and delicate hand-writing which he retained to the close of his life. This circumstance attracted the notice of Chancellor Wythe, whose hand was beginning to tremble with age, and who was therefore very glad to borrow this expert young copyist from the Clerks office. For nearly four years it was Henry Clay's chief duty to copy the elaborate and learned decisions of this wise and estimable judge. The Chancellor became warmly attached to the youth, encouraged him to improve himself, imparted to him his own sound opinions, made a good Democrat and Abolitionist of him, and ended by assisting him to study the law.

There were great orators in Richmond then. Patrick Henry was still alive. Chatham, Burke, Fox, Sheridan and Pitt, were names celebrated in the Commonwealth. Nature had bestowed upon young Clay a most graceful figure, and one of the most melodious of voices. A debating society in Richmond, of which he was a member, made him acquainted with the fact that he had a talent for oratory, and gave him frequent opportunities to practice it. He was accustomed, every day for several years, to read a passage in a book of history or science, and then, closing the book, to go to some solitary place and declaim the substance of what he had read Often he used to say, he delivered these orations to the cattle in the barnyard, to the horses in the stable, and to the waving corn in the fields.

At twenty, Henry Clay was licensed to practice law—as Jackson was, about the same age. Like Jackson, too, he found, upon looking about him, no chance for a young and friendless lawyer in the ancient Commonwealth, and so emigrated to Kentucky. It was in 1797 when he settled in Lexington, the capital of that State and its oldest town, though it then contained but fifty houses. He was a stranger in Lexington, and almost penniless. As he once said in a public address, he took board in a family without knowing where the money was to come to pay for it.

"I remember," he added, "how comfortable I thought I should be if I could make one hundred pounds a year, Virginia money, and with what delight I received my first fifteen-shilling fee. My hopes were more than realized. I immediately rushed into a successful and lucrative practice."

I do not wonder at it. He had but to get fairly before a jury to convince Western clients that Henry Clay was the man to carry a case triumphantly through a Kentucky court. When he had been but eighteen months in the State, his affairs were in such a thriving condition that he was justified in marrying the daughter of Col. Thomas Hart, one of the leading men of Kentucky. We soon find him established upon a fine plantation of six hundred acres, near the city, upon which he lived all the rest of his life, and which is still in the possession of his descendants. He had a brilliant career at the bar, and saved many criminals from hanging that richly deserved it. One day in Lexington, a drunken man, whom he had saved from the gallows, cried out:

"Here comes Mr. Clay, who saved my life."

"Ah, poor fellow," replied the lawyer, "I fear I have saved too many like you, who ought to be hanged."

Such a man in such a place could not long keep out of politics. His first political act was to write a series of letters, urging the people of Kentucky to abolish slavery; for, like Jefferson and all the great men of that day, he was a decided abolitionist. This movement failing, he became a great favorite on the stump as a Republican orator, and in the year 1806, when he was scarcely thirty years of age, he was sent to Washington to fill a vacancy in the Senate. Again in 1809, he was elected to the Senate for another unexpired term, and sat during two sessions, gaining great distinction as an orator. In 1811 he was elected to the House of representatives, and remained a member of it, with one short interval, for sixteen years, during fourteen of which he was speaker.

It was during this period that he mortally offended Andrew Jackson, by censuring in the House of Representatives the conduct of the General in Florida. This, however, the General *might* in time have forgiven; but in the spring of 1825, when the election of President devolved upon the House of Representatives, Mr. Clay used the whole of his commanding and decisive influence against General Jackson, and in favor of John Quincy Adams, who was consequently elected. Andrew Jackson went to his grave believing that this conduct was the result of a corrupt understanding between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay. Nothing could ever shake his conviction that Mr. Adams had in some way, through some agency, said to Mr. Clay:

"You make me President, and I will appoint you Secretary of State."

Henry Clay did make Mr. Adams President, and Mr. Adams did appoint Mr. [illegible] Secretary of State; but there is no reason to believe that neither of these eminent men were influenced by corrupt or unworthy motives. General Jackson, however, was of a different opinion, and he exerted himself successfully to prevent the subsequent elevation of the great Kentuckian. During his own Presidency, he removed from office every man who could be supposed to favor Mr. Clay's advancement, and he employed the whole power and patronage of his office in the election of Martin Van Buren.

Henry Clay continued to serve in Congress, with occasional brief intervals, to the end of his life. He died at Washington, June 29th, 1852, in the 75th year of his age.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

Bank Robber Arrested--Wonderful Test of the Detectives.

The Canal Bank of New Orleans was recently robbed of $50,000 dollars. A few days ago the robber whose name is A. Rilfoot, was discovered and arrested, and as the arrest was accomplished under very singular circumstances, we present below the full particulars as given by a New Orleans paper: "The skill and ingenuity displayed in the working up of the case and carrying it to a successful issue, reflects the highest credit upon the detectives.—Visiting the bank shortly after the robbery had been committed, they noted everything that was calculated to help them in the search which they had determined to make—nothing escaped their careful scrutiny. They saw at a glance, that the thief must have been an exceedingly tall man with long arms to have taken the envelope containing the money from the spot where it had been placed by the exchange clerk, Mr. P. L. Duquency, and on a minute examination of the lower edge of the railing upon which he must have stepped, they discovered the imprint of a tack. This at once arrested their attention, and they argued to themselves that the man had evidently worn a machine-made shoe or boot, as in these a steel tack or rivet is always driven about the centre or just beyond the shank. It will be admitted that this was but a poor clue upon which to hang a hope of pursuing the search to a successful issue, and the result only proves what may be accomplished by resolute and expert detectives, when added to the *esprit du corps* which exists among them in the grand incentive of a large reward. These two men immediately became lost to everything save a contemplation of men's feet. They walked stealthily behind all the tall men they met, endeavoring to catch a glimpse of the soles of their boots, hoping to see some protruding tack which might lead to a discovery. Days of weary and fruitless search passed. They had inspected the soles of almost every individual who walks our streets without avail, when the merest chance revealed what they had sought so long and vainly. Having sauntered together into the City Hotel about 2 o'clock, while most of the guests were seated around the long tables in the reading room, or gathered in cosy knots conversing on the topics of the day, they sat down to observe and compare notes. Presently Officer Furrell observed a large man sitting on the opposite side of the table with one foot on his knee. He immediately called Izard's attention to the man, who seemed to be endeavoring to bend down a tack in his boot, with the end of his pen knife. The intense satisfaction and surprise of the detectives may be readily imagined. Here was a man who answered their idea of a robber exactly. He was tall, long-limbed, and there, from the center of his boot protruded a steel tack. To quietly walk round to where the man stood to touch him on the shoulder and whisper in his ear that he was a prisoner was the work of a moment. The manner in which the man started. trembled and turned pale, would have convinced them of this guilt had they seen no tell tale tack. Without useless words, they caused the man to with them to the Chief of Police's office; after a few attempts at prevarication, he made a full confession. It seems, that going into the bank to inquire the rate of exchage, he saw the clerk leave his desk, and through the fine gauze detected the money envelope lying on the ledger. A wild impulse seized him to possess it, and quick as thought he reached over, displaced the gas bracket, grasped the envelope, replaced the bracket, and noiselessly left the bank. He stated further that he had been greatly surprised at the large amount contained in the envelope, and seeing the notes were all numbered, had cut open the mattress in his room at the City Hotel and thrust them in, hoping to leave the city in a few days unobserved with his prize, to wait until the affair had blown over, and he might offer the notes with impunity. On repairing to the City Hotel, the officers after a private conversation with Mr. Morse, the proprietor, obtained the proper key to the room, and were soon in possession of the prize which they so industriously sought, and the loss of which had been so absorbing a topic of conversation. On examining the envelope, it was found that all the notes, were safe, there being fifty $1,000 bills in the package.

The Love of the Beautiful.

Place a young girl under the care of a kind-hearted, graceful woman, and she unconsciously to herself grows into a graceful lady. Place a boy in the establishment of a thorough-going, straightforward business man, and the boy becomes a self-reliant, practical business man. Children are susceptible creatures, and circumstances, scenes, actions, always impress. As you influence them, not by arbitrary rules, not by stern example alone, but in the thousand other ways that speak through beautiful forms, through bright scenes; soft utterances and pretty pictures so will they grow. Teach your children then to love the beautiful. Give them a corner in the garden for flowers, encourage them to put in shape hanging baskets, allow them to have their favorite trees, lead them to wander in the prettiest woodlets, show them where they can best view the sunsets, rouse them in the morning, not with stern 'time to work' but with the enthusiastic 'see the beautiful' sunrise: buy for them to decorate their rooms, each in his or her childish way. The instinct is in them. Give them an inch and they will go a mile Allow them then the privalege and they will make your home beautiful.

Abyssinian Slave Beauties.

[From Sir Samuel Baker's "The Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia.]

On my return to camp I visited the establishments of the slave merchants. [illegible] were arranged under large [illegible] [illegible] resting, and contained many [illegible] extreme beauty, ranging [illegible] seventeen years of age. [illegible] lovely captives, of a rich brown tint, with delicately formed features and eyes like those of the gazelle, were natives of the Galla, on the borders of Abyssinia, from which country they were brought by the Abyssinian traders, to be sold for the Turkish harems. Although beautiful, these girls are useless for hard labor, they quickly fade away and die unless kindly treated. They are the Venuses of that country, and not only are their faces and figures perfection, but they become extremly attached to those who show them kindness, and they make good and faithful wives.

There is something peculiarly captivating in the natural grace and softness of these young beauties, whose hearts quickly respond to those warmer feelings of love that are seldom known among the sterner and coarser tribes. Their forms are peculiarly elegant and graceful, the hands and feet are exquisitely delicate, the nose is generally slightly shaped; the hair is black and glossy reaching to about the middle of the back, but rather coarse in texture. These girls although natives of Galla, invariably call themselves Abyssinians, and are generally known under that denomination. They are exceedingly proud and high-spirited, and are remarkably quick at learning. At Khartoum, several of the Europeans of high standing have married these charming ladies, who have invariably rewarded their husbands by great affection and devotion. The price of one of these beauties of nature at Gallabat was from twenty to forty dollars.

My Wife's Piano.

The deed is accomplished. My wife got a piano, and I now farewell the tranquil mind. It came on a dray. Six men carried it into the parlor, and grunted awfully. It weighs a ton, shines like a mirror, and has carved Cupids climbing up its limbs. And such lungs—whew! My wife had commenced to practice, and the first time she touched the machine I thought we were in the midst of a thunder storm and the lightning had struck the crockery chest. Cat with tail erect, took a bee-line for a particular friend upon the back fence, demolishing a six shilling pane of glass. The baby awoke, and the little fellow tried his best to beat the instrument, but he couldn't do it. It beat him.

A teacher has been introduced into the house. He says he is the last of Napoleon's grand army. He wears a huge mustache, looks at me fiercely, smells of garlic, and goes by the name of Count Run-away-never-come-back-again. He played an extract de opera the other night. He ran his fingers through his hair twice, then grinned, then crooked his eyes up at the ceiling, like a monkey hunting flies, and then came down one of his fingers, and I heard a delightful sound similar to that produced by a cockroach dancing upon the tenor string of a fiddle.

Down came another finger and I was reminded of the wind whistling through a knot-hole in a hen-coop. He touched his thumb, and I thought that I was in an orchard listening to the distant braying of a jackass. Now he ran his fingers along the keys, and I thought of a boy rattleing a stick upon a store box or a picket fence. All of a sudden he stopped, and I thought something had happened. Then came down both fists, and, O, Lord! such a noise was never heard before. I thought a hurricane had struck the house and the walls were caving in. I imagined I was in the cellar, and a ton of coal was falling about his head. I thought the machine had bursted, when the infernal noise stopped, and I herd my wife ejaculate: "Exquisite." "What the deuce is the matter?" I inquired. Why my dear, that is La Somnambula. "E—Somnambula!" thought I, and the Count rolled up his sheet of paper. He called it music; but for the life of me I cannot make it look like anything else than a rail fence with a lot of juvenile niggers climbing over.

The Conclusion of the Arguments.

The scene at the conclusion of Mr. Bingham's magnificent peroration yesterday was a fine tribute to the power of his eloquence. During its delivery he held his great audience—the Senate, the House, the distinguished officials of our own and foreign countries, and the dense mass of intelligent American ladies and gentlemen who filled the galleries—in the state of rapt attention, almost trance-like. Eagerly bending forward toward the speaker, scarcely breathing lest they might loose a syllable of the fervid words which fell from his lips, a thousand sympathetic faces bore in their expression the solemn verdict "guilty." And when the speaker, roused to superhumann energy by the grandeur of his theme, with tones and words and gestures that seemed inspired, the impassioned earnestness of his manner, and the tears which in the climax of his feelings forced themselves from his eyes, making his auditors feel somewhat of his own profound sense of the vastness of the national interests hanging upon the result of this trial, pronounced at last the thought which filled every mind in the one word "guilty," and with that word stopped, it was not wonderful that the audience forgot the proprieties of the place, forgot the rules of the Senate, forgot the presiding officer, the Sergant at-Arms, and the police and giving way to the impulse natural to the occasion, broke out into a tumultuous burst of applause. The calls to order of the Chief Justice were unheeded, and the audience, which was no rabble, but embraced the most intelligent of the residents of and visitors at the capital, by enthusiastic shouts, the clapping of hands, stamping of feet, and [illegible]

[illegible] and its agreement in the conclusion of the speaker.

Finding his appeals for order ineffectual, the Chief Justice rose and ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to clear the galleries. Still the applause continued, and Mr. Grimes moved that the order of the Chief Justice be enforced. This motion eliciting some expressions of disapprobation in the galleries, Mr. Trumbull moved that beside the enforcement of the order to clear the galleries all disorderly persons should be arrested.

Mr. Cameron hoped that the galleries would not be cleared. It was an extraordinary occasion, and all in the galleries should not be punished for the action of some who could not restrain their impulses. Mr. Reverdy Johnson called Mr. Cameron to order.

There was now great excitement through the galleries, numbers rushing to the doors, but failing to get through, in the pressure, and others pausing to see whether the order would be enforced. Those in the Diplomatic and Reporters' galleries resumed their seats.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, now moved that the order clearing the galleries be enforced.

Mr. Sherman moved that the Senate retire for consultation.

At this time the British Minister and others in the Diplomatic gallery were seen in expostulation with some persons near the door, who appeared disposed to clear that gallery. At the same time word was sent to the reporters that they, too, must vamose. They insisted that there must be some mistake; nobody ever heard of reporters having to leave. They would wait further orders.

Mr. Anthony, apparently for the benefit of the press, moved that the order clearing the galleries be suspended but this was lost, and presently the door-keeper came inforce to roust the reporters, who, for once, had to beat a retreat. As they were going out Mr. Morrill was heard making a motion that when the Senate adjourned it be to Saturday at 12 o'clock. Mr. Cameron, however would not allow the vote to be taken on the motion until the galleries were finally cleared, and not until the last occupant of the galleries had left did the Senate say or do aught more for reportorial ears or eyes.

After fifteen minutes time the doors were again opened, and the galleries again filled up to some extent, though numbers had gone home.

During the session with closed doors, the motion of Mr. Morrill of Me., to adjourn until Saturday next, was lost by a vote of yeas 22 nays 29.

After a recess, the galleries were again cleared, and the doors closed for consultation in secret session.—*Wash. Chronicle.*

The Great Whisky Rings.

The New York *World* of Tuesday says that the four grand whisky leagues in the country are located in that city, at Philadelphia, at Chicago, and at New Orleans. The one in New York represents in the neighborhood of 3,000 stills of various capacities. The revenue from these should be at least $35,000,000. Last year the actual return amounted to but $5,500,000, which was $150,000 less than Ohio paid. In Philadelphia where there are hundreds of distilleries, with a manufacture that ought to yield a revenue of $30,000,000, the Government gets about $500,000. These two rings are known as the Eastern organization, and work in harmonious and well sympathized cooperation with the Western one, which is situated at Chicago, and which is probably the most powerful of all the rings. Our revenue due from whiskey has been variously estimated from $150,000,000 to about $200,000,000; yet last year we received less than $30,000,000. The balance went to the pockets of the thieves. And as if to show how indifferent the rings are, the article is actually now sent to New York from Philadelphia, and sold at 95 cents per gallon. It may not be generally known that last summer when the Tice meter was adopted by the Treasury Department, instructions were officially issued requiring all distillers to make prompt application who desired to be furnished with one of those instruments, each application to state the capacity of the still. Under that order some 700 applications were received for stills with an admitted daily capacity of $500,000 gallons. This gives a yearly total of at least 150,000,000 gallons, or $300,000,000 tax, allowing under 300 working days per annum. State and county records show over 3,000 registered distilleries at this time, and in every district in the country there are numerous illicit stills for every licensed one. It is known that, the 700 establishments that applied for meters did not comprise all the largest concerns even, some of them professing to close up, for the purpose of clandestine manufacture. The truth is that the real magnitude of whisky production in the United States cannot be reached.

A Scientific Wonder.

ELECTRICAL JEWELRY.

M. Trouve, a Parisian jeweler has recently created quite a sensation in that city by the production of some remarkable gold ornaments, consisting of scarf-pins, charms, and hair ornaments, in which by means of ingenuous mechanism moved by electricity, some curious and startling effects are realized. Already fifteen articles of this sort are advertised; first comes a grenadier, in complete uniform, standing in front of a gabion, and beating a drum, performing any air desired; then a monkey seated upon a drum and [illegible] violin. [illegible] and mouth also move; a rabbit striking alternately two brass plates placed in front of him; a double [illegible] bell which sounds an alarm; a Lilliputian revolving magnet, which attains a velocity of 100 to 120 revolutions per second; a rabbit similar to the one above described, but with the movement uncovered; a death's head moving its eyes and mouth, as if speaking; a Turk, moving the eyes horizontally and the lower jaw vertically; a monkey making grimaces, whose eyes turn through a half circumference: and as the upper half has the color of the animal, it appears as if the eyelids drooped, as is the case with monkeys; a decapitated head upon the table which talks and rolls its eyes.

These are all arranged to be worn as scarf-pins and of course are very small. For a charm M. Truves makes a minute theatrical stage, upon which two figures, Harlequin and Columbine, execute a ballet. One of the most beautiful head ornaments described is a humming-bird, studded with diamonds, which moves both wings and tail. The wings delicately balanced are moved by a small electric-magnet weighing two grains—they vibrate through about an inch of space, make five vibrations a second, and continue in motion for four hours. Another is a butterfly whose wings move with equal freedom, though not as rapidly. The body being small, the mechanism is sometimes placed within a flower, upon which the insect appears to be resting.

The power by which all these life-like movements are produced, is obtained from a minute battery placed in the waistcoat pocket, or in some part of the dress—or for head ornaments it may even be concealed in the folds of the hair. It consists of a plate of zinc and one of carbon, contained within a closely fitting case, which is half filled with an acid solution of mercuric sulphate. So long as the case remains upright the liquid does not come in contact with the plates and there is no action—but on inverting it, or placing it horizontally, a current is set in motion which continues untill the zinc or the solution is exhausted. The electricity thus developed is conveyed to the jewels by a fine, flexible, metallic cord, and they are put in action by simply reversing the battery case. The time during which these movements continue is quite remarkable. In death's head and a rabbit, like those just mentioned, they have been mantained during nine hours a day, for six months uninterruptedly, without exhausting the battery. Moreover the price of these articles is quite reasonable.—Scarf-pins like the one spoken of, cost with the electrometor and connections, from sixty francs upward.—*Yale Curant.*

Wholesale Murder in Texas.

Just as we go to press a report reaches us that one night last week a number of men visited the neighborhood of Perry, in this county and going to the house of a man by the name of Shackelford, called him out, and without a moment's warning, fired upon and killed him. A brother of Schackelford's fired upon the party, killing one of them said to be a man by the name of Jackson, living in this county. The party, after leaving Schackelford's, went to the house of the Schoonovers, called out and killed the three brothers of that name; from thence they went to Elm creek, killing another man, named Ellington. During the night more fireing was heard further down the creek, and it is thought other persons were killed.

Tho only reason assigned for the killing of these men is, that they bore the reputation of horse thieves, and that the citizens, determining to rid the country of them, thought the end justified the means. The matter should be ferreted out by the authorities, and the full measure of justice meted to all parties in any wise connected. Since writing the above, we have been informed that, previous to the killing of Mr. Schackelford, another man, by the name of Sessums, was killed in the same neighborhood and by the same party.—*Waco Examiner 28th ult.*

We have never seen better prospects for crops than we have in North Alabama. The corn is up, and looks bright and lively. Cotton is up in some places, and everything predicts good crops. Our farmers are hard at work, and seem determined that crops shall be firm, if labor can have the desired effect.—*Tuscumbia Times.*

The English Government has sanctioned the photographing of the sun, and will pay for it; in other words, Major Tennant's expenses will be paid for going out to India to photograph the total eclipse which is due on the 18th, of August.

The New York Ineboriates' Asylum has on file application for admission from the following classes: Thirty-nine clergymen, eight judges, three hundred and forty merchants, two hundred and twenty-six physicians, two hundred and forty gentlemen of leisure, and thirteen hundred daughters of rich men.

☞We invite the attention of the public to our stock of Blank Books and Paper.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1868

THE WORK OF RECONSTRUCTION.—It will be seen by reference to the intelligence from Washington, that the House of Representatives, on Thursday of last week, passed the bill to admit North Carolina into the Union, by a vote of 108 to 35.

The Senate, on Saturday last, referred the bill from the House of Representatives, providing for the admission of North Carolina and other States, to its judiciary committee. All true Union men will rejoice that the vexed question of reconstruction, which has been agitating the country for three years, is near its solution. Reconstruction was a fixed fact, sooner or later, as in our present unsettled condition, we could not remain and prosper.

Senator Wilson stated, in a speech before the Soldier's Convention in Washington, on the evening of the 12th, that "before two weeks South Carolina, North Carolina and the other States would be in their accustomed places."

IMPEACHMENT.—The Senate voted on Saturday last, on the eleventh article, which was negatived, wanting one vote of two-thirds, necessary for conviction. See proceedings under Washington head. We append the eleventh Article voted on.

The Court of Impeachment has adjourned to the 26th. The House of Representatives is preparing for further prosecution of impeachment. The remaining articles of impeachment are still pending.

THE ELEVENTH ARTICLE.

The following is the eleventh article of impeachment recently negatived by the Senate:

Article XI. That he declared in a public speech in Washington, August 18, 1866, that the 39th Congress was not a constitutional Congress of the United States, but a Congress of part of the States; thus denying the validity of their legislation, except so far as he chose to approve it; and in pursuance of this declaration, attempted to prevent the Tenure of Office act, by unlawfully contriving means of preventing Edwin M. Stanton, from resuming the office of Secretary of War, when the Senate had refused to concur in his suspension; and also attempted to prevent the execution of the Appropriation act of March 2, 1867, (as in article 9;) and, also, of the act of March 2, 1867, "for the more efficient government of the rebel States;" thus committing a high misdemeanor in office.

The remaining ten articles are confined chiefly to Mr. Johnson's removal of Mr. Stanton. We published all the articles a short time since.

STARVATION IN WAKE COUNTY.—The *Standard* says: "We have heard of one case of actual starvation in Wake County. We hear also that in one neighborhood in Wake, about six miles from Raleigh, there are not enough provisions to supply even one family for a day. Some of the mills do not get enough toll to support the millers. We hear also that some of the physicians state that in cases which they treat no relief can be administered, for the reason that the patients have been so starved that they can not recover, especially deprived as they are of anything like nourishing food.

We have heard of no case of starvation, or distressing want, in this section of the State, as yet. There seems to be bread and meat enough to supply the demand, vegetables are abundant, and all who will work need not suffer for the necessaries of life.

DEATH OF HON. JOHN A. GILMER.—The Greensboro papers, of last week, announce the death of this well-known gentleman, Hon. John A. Gilmer, on Thursday morning the 14th inst., at about 10 o'clock, at his residence in Greensboro. Mr. Gilmer was an eminent lawyer, had represented Guilford County in the State Legislature, was a member of the United States and Confederate Congress, and had filled other public offices with ability. His health had been declining for several years.

GOV. BROWNLOW.—Gov. Brownlow, of Tennessee, is represcpted to be in a dying condition. His health has been impaired for several years.

ROGUES.—We learn that robberies of smokehouses and cornribs are frequent in the Northwestern portion of Davidson County, and in Davie County.

MAGISTRATES ATTEND.—It will be seen, by advertisement of the Chairman of Court, that the magistrates of the County are invited to attend on Monday of June Term, on business of importance.

WASHINGTON, May 18, M.

It is stated that Cabinet changes are pending; and it is asserted that they will tend to harmonize Congress and the President, and that the President will cease obstructing reconstructing on the Congressional plan,—the progress of events having rendered his own impossible and the material interests of the South requiring immediate representation of some kind.

This statement is made on high Republican authority.

WRONG POLICY AND WRONG PRINCIPLE.—The imprudent threats and advice of some Conservative papers to proscribe and ostracise every man who voted the Republican ticket or co-operated with the Republican party is engendering a spirit of retaliation, and the Republican leaders are now saying they can and have the power to retaliate on the Conservatives and will do it in self-defence whenever they think it proper. They have control of the States and National Government, and can inflict whatever punishments they please, and there is no remedy or means of redress. Then how foolish it is for persons who profess to belong to the "Conservative party" to be making threats of what *they* intend to do. We are opposed to the spirit of persecution or retaliation (though we individually defy opposition of any sort,) we know that a very large number of the Conservative party are opposed to anything of that sort; but the difficulty is, that the innocent are punished with the guilty, and often worse, because many of those who are keeping up and arousing strife have nothing to lose in any way, no matter what happens. All the talk about proscribing men for opinion's sake is wrong in policy and principle. Proscription is a game at which both parties can play.

Gen. Canby has issued an order that in South Carolina, taxes shall be levied to support those who have been thrown out of employment on account of political opinions. In this way the innocent are made to pay for the sins of the guilty. The farmer who keeps a set of hands at work and is trying to make something to support his family and benefit the country, must pay an increased tax to maintain those laborers who have been discharged by his imprudent or hasty neighbor. It is time for all people to be careful how they follow the advice and counsel of rash and spiteful politicians.

Charlotte Democrat.

[The above is good, sound advice, coming from a source which, we hope, will give it weight with sensible and honest men of all parties. There has been too much abuse and vituperation on both sides, and it is high time more moderate counsels should prevail. In this connection, we would refer the reader to an article, under the caption of "Immigration to the South," in this issue.]

THE TAX ON TOBACCO.

The Washington correspondent of the *Dispatch* furnishes that paper with the features of the new tax bill relating to tobacco:

The bill provides—on snuff manufactured of tobacco or any substitute for tobacco, ground, dry, pickled damp, scented, or otherwise, of all descriptions, when prepared for use, a tax of forty cents per pound. And snuff flour, when sold, or removed for use or consumption, shall be taxed and shall be put up in packages and stamped in the same manner as snuff.

On all chewing tobacco—fine cut, plug, or twist; on all smoking tobacco not made exclusively of stems, on all tobacco twisted by hand, or reduced from leaf into a condition to be consumed, or otherwise prepared without the use of any machine or instrument, and without being pressed or sweetened; and on all other kinds of manufactured tobacco not herein otherwise provided for, a tax of forty cents per pound.

On all smoking tobacco made exclusively of stems; on all fine cut shorts, the refuse of fine cut chewing tobacco, which can be passed through a riddle of sixteen meshes to the square inch; and on all refuse scraps and sweepings of tobacco, a tax of sixteen cents per pound.

After the passage of the act, all manufactured tobacco is to be put up and prepared by the manufacturer, for sale or consumption in packages of the following descriptions:

All snuff in packages of one, two, four, eight, and sixteen ounces, except yellow snuff, which may, at the option of the manufacturer, be put up in bladders not exceeding ten pounds each.

All fine cut chewing tobacco not otherwise provided for, in packages of one-half, one, two, four, eight and sixteen ounces, except that of fine-cut chewing tobacco may, at the option of the manufacturer, be put in wooden packages of ten, twenty, thirty and sixty pounds each.

All smoking tobacco, all fine cut shorts which can be passed through a riddle of sixteen meshes to the square inch, and all refuse scraps and sweepings of tobacco, in packages of two, four, eight, and sixteen ounces each.

All Cavendish, plug, and twist tobacco, in wooden boxes of the following dimensions, outside measure:

Eights: seven inches square and fourteen inches deep.

Thirds: ten inches square and fifteen inches deep.

Halves: fourteen inches square and twelve inches deep.

Three-quarters: fourteen inches square and nineteen inches deep.

Every package shall have printed or marked thereon the manufacturer's name, place of manufacture, and the registered number of the manufactory, and the gross weight, the tare and the net weight of tobacco in each box. Provided that these limitations of packages shall not apply to tobacco and snuff transported in bond for exportation, and actually exported.

On cigarettes, cigars, and cheroots: of all descriptions, made of tobacco or any substitute therefor, ten dollars per thousand.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe such regulations for the inspection of cigars, cheroots, and cigaretts, and the collection of the tax thereon, as shall in his judgement, be most effective for the prevention of frauds in the payment of such tax.

The law provides for the collection of the tax on tobacco in all its manufactured forms by means of stamps, excepting such as is intended for exportation.

The stamps are not to be affixed to packages.

The tax bill requires the Commissioner to organize a system for the distribution of labor and duties in his Department by establishing six divisions therein, to each of which shall be referred whatever relates to a particular class of subjects. Division No. 5 relates to the taxes on tobacco, snuff, and fermented liquors.

Presentation Books!

JUST RECEIVED, a new stock of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, suitable for presents, &c.,—to which we would invite early attention. At BLUM'S.

FROM WASHINGTON,

IN SENATE, on the 13th, resolutions from the Ohio Legislature, protesting against the Reconstruction Acts, and instructing their Senators and Representatives to vote for their repeal, were tabled.

In the HOUSE, a bill admitting several Southern States was taken up. Mr. Stevens offered the following amendment:

"*Provided*, that the provision of the Seventeenth Section of the Constitution of the State of Georgia, shall not apply to a debt due to any person who during the whole time of the rebellion, was loyal to the United States and opposed to secession.

WASHINGTON, May 14, M.—Senator Howard had a restless night, last night, and is still delirious.

Senator Grimes' right arm is patially useless, but he is in no danger. Visitors are denied. Nothing serious with Conkling.

SENATE, P. M.—No session.

HOUSE.—After unimportant business, the omnibus bill was resumed, which includes the admission of North Carolina.

Pruyn spoke in opposition.

Brooks followed. He spoke of the unfit character of the Representatives, alluding particularly to Florida.

Stevens interrupted, saying that he was willing to urge that the Representatives from Florida should not be admitted.

Brooks was glad that Stevens agreed with him on that point, and proceeded, saying that Georgia, Alabama and others were controlled in like manner by squatters; maintaining that their Constitutional Conventions and Legislatures were composed of men who had no interest in the States, who were not understood by the people, nor did they understand the people, &c. Messrs. Paine and Bingham advocated the bill.

Mr. Woodbridge offered an amendment to strike out Alabama from the bill—lost 60 to 74.

Mr. Steven's Amendment in reference to debts due loyal men in Georgia was adopted 78 to 50.

An Amendment striking from the first section the clause prohibiting a change of Constitution, and inserting:

"That the Constitutions of said States shall never be amended so as to discriminate in favor of or against any citizens or class of citizens of the United States in reference to the right to vote by said constitution," was adopted without division.

An amendment, that all citizens of the United States in those States, shall be admitted to equal rights of suffrage, was rejected without a division.

The bill passed—108 to 35. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 15. M.—Representative Randall and A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, recontred this morning. Hamilton struck Mr. Randall over the head with a cane. The parties were immediately separated. Further proceedings are apprehended.

The sick Senators are improving.

The Managers do not contemplate presenting new articles.

WASHINGTON, May 16, M.—The Court met this morning, and on motion of Senator Williams, it was decided by a vote of 34 to 19 to vote on the 11th article first.

Messrs. Wiley and Ross voted with those in favor of acquittal.

Mr. Wade voted the affirmative.

This vote is considered conclusive of acquittal, as it shows only a strength of thirty-four for conviction.

The vote on the eleventh article, stood 35 to 19. Mr. Ross, the doubtful Senator, voted nay, saving the day for the President.

After Judge Chase declared the President acquitted on the eleventh article, which was ordered to be read, the first motion to adjourn to 26th inst., was declared out of order.

An appeal was sustained, when Mr. Henderson moved to adjourn to July.

The Court adjourned to Tuesday, the 26th.

Mr. Wade voted throughout the day.

SENATE 17th.—Judiciary Committee reported without amendment, the House bill admitting kansas. It lies over.

The omnibus Admission bill from the House was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Court opened at 12 o'clock. All of the Senators were present.

The Republican Senators voting against the calling of the 11th article first, were Messrs. Fessenden, Fowler, Henderson, Ross, Trumbull Van Winkle and Willey.

On this question Wade voted for the first time during the trial.

Judge Chase, after admonishing the people to quietness, ordered the clerk to read the 11th Article.

Judge Chase then stated that the Senate was now in process of carrying out the order to proceed to vote upon the articles of impeachment, and no motion was in order, while that was pending.

Mr. Conness appealed, and the appeal was sustained—30 to 24.

Then by a vote of 32 to 21, the court adjourned until the 26th.

Wade resumed the chair and after a long debate, a joint resolution, adjourning to the 25th was negatived, and the Senate adjourned as usual.

When the questions were propounded in the terms agreed upon, those voting *not guilty* were: Bernard, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McEnery, Norton of Tennessee, Ross, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Van Winkle and Vickers—19.

Mr. Williams moved a fifteen minutes' recess. Negatived.

He then moved an adjournment to the 25th.

Mr. Johnson suggested the announcement of the vote.

Judge Chase said he would not announce the vote until that on all the articles were taken, unless the Senate ordered otherwise.

Mr. Drake raised the point that nothing was in order, pending the motion to adjourn.

Mr. Henderson said that the motion to adjourn was not in order, while the call of the roll was pending.

Judge Chase sustained the last point, and directed the Secretary to read the roll; which, being read, the Chief Justice stated that there were 35 votes for guilty and 19 for not guilty, and that the President was, therefore, acquitted on the eleventh Article.

A Resolution that for the further and more efficient prosecution of the impeachment of the President, the Managers be directed and instructed to summon and examine witnesses, under oath, to send for persons and papers, to employ a stenographer; and to appoint a subcommittee to take testimony, (the expense thereof to be paid from the contingent fund of the House,) was adopted, and the House adjourned to Monday.

THE TAX BILL.—The tax bill presented in the House on the 14th, abolishes officers of the Revenue Department. It provides for appointment of a Supervisor for each Judicial District of the country. The sole power of appointment and all officers of the Revenue Department are given to a Commissioner independent of the President or Senate.

Whisky is taxed two dollars the same as now. Tobacco tax unchanged. Cigars ten dollars per thousand. Special taxes are considerably increased. Legacy taxes and distribution shares remain unchanged. Oils distilled from Petroleum remain unchanged. At ports of entry the Commissioner designates a collector who has the whole charge of export warehouses. Tax on distilleries is very slightly increased.

[Telegraphed to the N. Y. Tribune.]

TERRIFIC EARTHQUAKE.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—The bark Comet, from the Sandwich Islands, brings accounts of a terrible volcanic eruption by Manna Loa, which began its demonstrations on March 27. On the 28th, 100 earthquake shocks were felt, and during the two weeks following to April 13, 2,000 earthquake shocks occurred. At Waischina the earth opened in many places, and a tidal wave 60 feet high rose over the tops of the cocoa trees a quarter of a mile inland, sweeping human beings, houses, and everything moveable before it. A terrible shock prostrated churches and houses, and killed many persons. In all, one hundred lives were lost, besides a thousand horses and cattle. The craters vomited fire, rock and lava, and a river of red-hot lava, five or six miles long, flowed to the sea at the rate of ten miles per hour, destroying everything before it, and forming an island in the sea. A new crater two miles wide opened, and threw rocks and streams of fire a thousand feet into the air, and from it streams of lava rolled to the sea. At one time, the illumination was visible at night 50 miles distant. The lava has pushed out from the shore one mile. At Waischina, three miles from the shore, a conical island rose suddenly, emitting a column of steam and smoke, while the Kamo packet was passing, spattering mud on the vessel. The greatest shock occurred April 2, a great shower of ashes and pumice. During the great shock the swinging motion of the earth was dreadful, so violent that no person could stand. In the midst of this tremendous shock, an eruption of red earth poured down the mountain, rushing across the plain, three miles, in three minutes, and then ceased. Then came the great tidal wave, and then the streams of lava. The villages on the shore were all destroyed by this wave.—The earth opened under the sea, and reddened the water. The earth eruption swallowed 30 persons, and the sea many more. Dreadful suffering and terror prevailed in the district, and the whole region was affected. The sloop Live Yankee has been dispatched with provisions, &c., to rescue and relieve.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT—THE GREATEST EARTHQUAKE ON RECORD.

HONOLULU, April 8, via SANFRANCISCO, May 6.—The greatest volcanic eruption on record has occurred on this Island. Fifteen hundred shocks of earthquake were felt in ten days, causing fearful tidal waves. A whole village was destroyed, and 100 lives were lost. The shocks of earthquake commenced March 27, and continued up to our latest dates—April 10th. This district (Kau) is the centre of motion. A stream of molten lava is flowing from the summit of Mauna Loa through a recess in the lands of Kakuku and Poakini, to the sea. At Koaluola Landing the slope and part of the summit of a hill, 1,500 feet high, were lifted bodily and thrown over the tops of the trees, a distance of 1,000 feet. At Waboinee a crack has opened extending from the sea to as high as the eye can reach on the slope of Mauno, from one to seven feet in width, and an eruption of moist clay was thrown from the side of the mountain between Lyman's and Richardson, a distance of two-and-three-quarter miles, one mile in width, in three minutes, overwhelming houses, men, and hundreds of animals. A column of smoke was thrown out of Mauna Loa to an altitude of seven and four-fifths miles. An expedition has been fitted out to relieve the distressed. The tidal waves swept over the tops of the cocoanut trees on the Kau coast.—During the severest shock of earthquake, April 2, no living creature stood. Bodies on the ground tossed about like India-rubber balls. In this district (fortunately very sparcely settled) not one stone stands upon another, and immense precipices were leveled with the earth.

The loss of life, as far as heard from, is as follows:

At Palinka, 33; Mokaka, 13; Palalua, 4; Honaho, 27; Vanilo, 3. Not a single white person was killed or lost. The whole groupe of islands was enveloped in smoke.

A LATER ACCOUNT.

HONOLULU, April 7—A. M.—A vessel has just arrived from Hawaii, bringing full accounts of the lava flow. It broke out two miles above Capt. Robert Brown's house, and flowed directly to it. The family escaped with their clothes only, and the path by which they escaped was not covered with lava. In ten minutes afterward the lava had pushed into the sea, forming a point a mile long. The jets were thrown 1,000 feet. The scene was one of the most terrific grandeur. The damage is confined to the island of Hawaii.

THE SAN FRANCISCO BULLETIN'S DISPATCH.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—The Honolulu correspondence of the *Bulletin* gives the details of the volcanic disturbances, showing that the earthquake shocks extended to all the islands of the Hawaiian group; but no damage is known to have occurred except around Mauna Loa. Numerous extensive land slides accompanied the other phenomena, destroying life and property.—The summit and side of a hill, 1,500 feet in height, were thrown 1,000 feet over the tops of trees and landed in the valley below. The gasses that issued afterward destroyed both vegetable and animal life. Bottomless fissures opened in the mountain's side. A lava stream flows under the ground, breaking out in four jets, six miles from the sea, and throwing lava and stones 1,000 and 1,500 feet into the air. The new island thrown up is 400 feet high, and is now joined to the main land by a stream of lava a mile wide.

For being badly shaken up in an accident on the Northeastern railroad, in England, Mr. Samuel Buxton sued for damages, received on three accounts: 1st, for business losses; 2d, for structual sufferings; and 3d, *for agony eadured in the anticipation of an untimely end.* He got eight hundred pounds sterling.

That is probably the oldest piece of furniture in England said a collector of antique curiosities to a friend, pointing to a venerable looking table as he spoke. 'How old is it?' asked the friend. 'Nearly four hundred years.' 'Pshaw! that's nothing. I have an Arabic table over two thousand years old.' 'Indeed!' 'Yes the multiplication table.'

A large stream of water has burst from the mountain where the earth eruption occurred. The base of the volcano is about 30 miles in circumference and is desolated. At least half a million dollars' worth of property is destroyed.

The King of the Sandwich Island has issued a proclamation for the relief of the sufferers. Many visitors had gone from Honolulu, and will go from San Francisco, to witness the appalling spectacle at Mauna Loa's crater.

The worst is thought to be over, but the lava flow continues.

FORMER ERUPTIONS.

The islands are all high, steep and mountaineous, with lofty summits, which are entirely of volcanic origin; but, not being protected by barrier-reefs except in one instances, are almost destitute of good harbors. Hawaii, the eastermost and larger of the islands is particularly elevated on its west coast. These overhang a narrow, arid beach, rise into steep, bleak volcanic mountain slopes, which only in their upper parts become watered and wooded; and afford cultivated ground to maintain a considerable population; on the other coasts the slopes are less rapid, the shores spread out into wider plains, and the valleys opening from them contain much fertile soil. The interior of the island forms a plateau from 3,000 to 4,000 feet high, and is almost covered by thick forests, partly roamed over by herds of wild cattle.—Above the plateau rise three volcanic peaks, still active, the loftiest 12,800 feet high. Mauna Loa is one of these peaks. A great eruption took place in it in 1852. A column of molten lava was projected into the air to the heighth of 500 feet.—The lava formed in some place a great river one mile wide. It poured down the mountain side, filling up ravines 300 feet deep, and dashed on destroying, to the sea. The altitude of the eruption was 10,000 feet above the sea-level. Holokai, the fifth island in size, is apparently formed by a chain of volcanic mountains, broken, however, by numerous ravines. The mountain slopes are covered with verdure, and several places on the island repay the trouble of cultivation.

The Agricultural Prospect.

There are many weighty suggestions in the following article from the *Springfield Republican*, which our farmers will do well to consider:

It is established historically that nothing goes so far to steady the finances of a country as a good agricultural crop. The same gain in values cannot be made in manufactures or commerce, with half the immediate effect upon the economical condition of the people as when it is made by "the bounty of nature" through a liberal harvest. And at no time, were we to trace back the industry of the country for twenty years, has the promise of agricultural prosperity been so bright as at present. For two considerations unite to secure an increase of values such as has not been known since 1848, that year of plenty with us and of universal scarcity abroad. Reliable advices from nearly all the Western, Middle and Southern States assure us that the season is opening most propitiously, and that an unusual breadth of land is being put under cultivation. Estimates in figures at this time would of course be wholly uncertain; but from the concurrent testimony of so many sections of the country there seems to be no exaggeration in saying that with merely average good fortune during the summer, the yield of grain the present year must be at the least twenty-five per cent. above that of last. The breadth sown in Wisconsin and Iowa is reported to be something astonishing. On the other hand, if we look abroad we find an unusual scarcity prevailing, from the general failure of last year's crops. The entire supply has already been drawn close down; nearly everything has been eaten up, and in some parts of Europe famine has already set in, caused not in any sense by financial disturbances, or the cessation of manufactures, but from actual scarcity of bread-stuffs. The dificiency in the French crops alone is estimated at 34,000,000 bushels.

That of England also was deficient both in quality and in bulk. All the north of Europe fell off greatly in its production; and in Stockholm, where oatmeal forms the most common and the cheapest article of diet, oats are now as high as in London. In Galacia and the eastern provinces of Prussia extreme distress prevails, and even in New York subscriptions have been called for to feed the famishing people of Sweden. In such a condition of things nothing but an abominably inflated currency could have checked a steady flow of grain from our ports; and indeed, as it is, the exports of the last six months show a most gratifying increase both in quality and in price. Already New York reports a quickened demand from abroad. To be sure the grain that is now in the ground cannot well be relied on for immediate export; but it will serve to justify the old supply being drawn down to the lowest point. Moreover, the amount available for export is never a fixed quantity, but of the most elastic proportions. Let the price of wheat but advance a few cents per bushel, and a far less amount will be consumed at home. Our own consumers will subsist more, as they can easily do, upon articles not available for export, and will thereby release a greater quantity for foreign consumption. So completely must all the existing supply be exhausted through Europe before the new yield, that under the most favorable condition of their own crops they could not begin to make good the deficiency. It is inevitable, therefore, that, unless a further premium shall be put upon Russian and Polish wheat (gold) by the crazy expansion of our currency, the United States will be called upon, during the present year, to make the grandest contribution it has ever done to the grain markets of the world. There is no reason, except in our own ruinous finance, why our exports of agricultural products for 1867 should not be doubled in 1868; and thus a river of wealth be poured into the country, not to be squandered in the heartless and corrupting luxury of the city, but to encourage and enrich the tillers of the soil, and to promote every good and wholesome industry in turn.

Terrific Tornadoes.

The village of Ionia, or Shanghai, Ill., was visited on the 3rd inst., with one of the most terrific storms ever witnessed in that section of the country. "About 5, p. m.," says a correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune*, "a threatening cloud passed to the westward, emitting flashes of lightning, and from this a funnel-shaped cone trailed its apex on the earth for some distance, and then drew up again into the bosom of the cloud. The greater part of the inhabitants of Shanghai were assembled in the Church of the New Advent, where Sabbath School exercises were in progress. Suddenly the atmosphere darkened and a flood of lightning apparently filled the church. The congregation staggered to their feet and rushed for the doors which were bolted by some persons just within. At this instant the windows were wrenched out, the entire structure slid several feet from its foundation, and the roof was crushed in bodily upon the struggling masses beneath. Our informant—a lady who was in the body of the church—states that immediately after the final crash she found herself upon the ground, held in a stooping position by the roof, through which an opening had been torn a few feet distant. Being but slightly bruised, she succeeded in extricating herself, but was immediately caught by the wind and thrown forward, receiving several deep cuts upon the face. All this occupied less time in transpiring than in relating. Then the fury of the wind subsided and before the victims were yet recovered from the ruins the sun was again shining. The entire northern portion of the village was destroyed. A few dwellings in the southern portion had entirely escaped. Some sixteen houses in all, besides the school-house, and the only two churches which the village contained, were demolished. The number wounded is between thirty-five and forty, many fatally.—Four have already died. The track of the storm was about three-fourths of a mile in width, and it passed some three miles northeast of the place, destroying three farm-houses on its course, before it again rose into the air. A deluge of rain and hail accompanied the wind. Several hail stones measuring ten inches in circumference were picked up after the tornado had passed."

The same tornado made itself severely felt near Muscatine, Iowa, some thirty miles from Shanghai. Large stones and trees were caught up into the air and carried for a mile, and a church, whose congregation had gone to the river to attend a baptism was swept clean away.

A hail storm at Bushnell, Ill., last Friday night, resembled a shower of snow balls, some of the hail stones measuring thirteen inches in circumference and weighing over nine ounces. Skylights and roofs were riddled. The same storm was violent at Keokuk and Des Moines, Iowa. Some unroofing was done by the wind at Indianapolis, and high wind and heavy rain were quite general in the Northwest.

This extraordinary storm was felt a few hours later in the lower Chesapeake Bay. In Somerset County, Maryland, the hailstones are reported to have been as large as turkey's eggs and to have killed a heifer in a field, besides smashing the windows of cars and houses.

The storm also passed south of Nashville, Tenn. Its path was half a mile wide. A Mr. Chumbley and one of his children were killed, and his wife and three other children badly injured. The house they were in was lifted up and carried a distance of 300 yards. Other buildings in the path of the storm were badly injured, but no other lives were lost.

More Robinson Crusoes.

In November last, the brig Amherst, from New Zealand, picked up a boat with ten men near Enderby Island, one of the Auckland group and they proved to be probably the only survivers of fifty-six passengers and crew of twenty seven persons who sailed in the ship General Grant from Australia for London, May 4th, 1866; and the vessel had not been heard from till the Amherst picked up these men.

It seems that the General Grant, in passing the Auckland Islands, got into a dead calm, and on the 14th of May, in spite of every exertion, floated nearer and nearer the rocky coast, and finally settled into an immense rocky cavern and was wrecked. Two boats were swamped, but the other two got to land with a part of the provisions saved from the wreck. A cold, drizzling rain was falling, and many of them were poorly clothed, and some were without shoes; hence a fire was one of the first things to be desired. They had but one lucifer match, and the greatest care was taken to procure kindling, and to protect the precious flame when first raised; and the fire then kindled was not allowed to go out for nearly eighteen months. Two or three birds were caught and a few limpets, which these poor ship-wrecked people heartily enjoyed. Some old huts were also discovered, which had probably sheltered other sufferers. Their destitute condition, and lack of food, brought on dysentry, which caused terrible suffering. But they rallied gradually and began to adapt themselves to their new position. They caught seals enough to live on and made their skins into garments and shoes, and they also succeeded in making salt. They found rabbits on one of the islands, also some wild pigs which they contrived to catch by means of an ingenious sort of hook, and they finally became quite comfortably supplied with food.

One of their number died in September last, and previously one boat with four men, including Bartholomew Brown, of Newburyport, Mass., the chief officer, had left the island hoping to reach New Zealand; but they have not been heard from since. Several vessels had passed in sight without noticing their signals, and their signal fires were not seen by the Amherst, but the islanders put off in a boat and succeeded in reaching her. The whole story is a most remarkable one, and a fine illustration of the oft-repeated adage that fact is stronger than fiction.—*Congregationalist.*

THE UNRECONSTRUCTED STATES.—The Southern States which have not yet held elections on the ratification of the new Constitutions, under the reconstruction laws, are Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas. Virginia completed her Constitution, and her Convention adjourned on Friday night, April 17. The election for its ratification has not yet been ordered.

In Mississippi, the Convention is still in session, and the Constitution not yet completed.

Texas is far behind in the work of reconstruction. Her election for a Convention has been held, resulting favorably, and General Buchanan has issued an order fixing the first of June as the time for the meeting of that body. The work of framing a Constitution will probably consume two or three months, so that the election for its ratification can hardly take place until some time in the fall.

PRESBYTERIAN PSALMODIST, for sale by L. V. BLUM.

Abyssinia.

We clip the following from Colton's Journal of Geography for January. It will repay a perusal.

Abyssinia is being invaded by a hostile British expedition against its monarch, and in consequence has become, as all theaters of war, have and will ever become, a central point of the public attention.

This country is one of those localties which appear to be shut out from the world, and relating to which very little is known. It has a remote history, however, which arrogates to its people an ancient grandeur not possessed by them in modern times. It is supposed to have been a portion of Ethiopia—the Cush of the Old Testament; and tradition has it that the Kings of Abyssinia have descended in direct line from a son of Solomon and Queen of Sheba, whose visit to the man of wisdom is spoken of in the Old Testament. The ancient glory of the Abyssinians, however, has long been supplanted by the baser realities incident to a semi-civilized country divided into hostile sections, over which the nominal emperor held but a feeble sway.

The origin of the difficulties which have resulted in hostilities is as follows: Theodorus, the emperor, sent a letter to the British Government in 1863, but to which no answer was made. After waiting a year or more for a reply, Theodorus seized and imprisoned the English consul and several other British subjects. Their liberation was demanded by the British Government and refused. To enforce the demand, a military and naval expedition was organized, the landing of which on Abyssinian soil has recently been effected. Our design is not to speculate on the consequences of this event, or as to the probabilty of the expediton being destined to effect other than the ostensible purposes for which it is set out. The country invaded is extensive enough for a second Indian empire and the British are no laggards in commercial progress. A new market in northeastern Africa may be the ultimatum, and through a more perfect civilization than is now possessed by the Abyssinians. Leaving therefore, the speculative to the future, our endeavors will be confined to a collation of the information respecting the country collected by the most approved authorities, premising that our knowledge acquired from these sources is vague and unsatisfactory.

Abyssinia is a vast country, (about 300,000 sq. miles) which faces easterly on the Red Sea, and Babel-Mandel, and extends back to the confines of Nubia on the Northwest and Sennar on the west. Its southern border is undefined. Generally it may be said to extend between lat. 7 and 19 degress north, and between long. 35 and 43 degrees east. The tract of country thus defined has been generally considered as a cluster of petty states, and collectively an empire. That there has been any political cohesion of the several parts, however, is very doubtful. Thus the country was divided in 1854 the principal states being Tigre, Amhara and Shoa. In that year a young man from Gondar, claiming to be of the royal line aspired to the throne, and by his energy, courage and abilty, succeeded in overcoming the local princes and establishing himself under the title of Theodorus, Emperor of Abyssinia, and announced his intention of reproducing Ethiopia with all its former grandeur. So far, however, his reign has been a continual warfare with the neighboring tribes, especially the Gallas, a warlike people of the South, and other races inhabiting the borders of his possessions. This man is the same that has at length arrayed himself against the hosts which now invade his dominions.

The more marked physical features of Abyssinia consist of a series of table-lands of various and often great elevation, and at numerous ranges of high and rugged mountains. Inclosed in these mountains, are vast natural repositories of water, which, pouring down by deep ravines, which everywhere intersect them, impart extraordinary fertility to the plains and valleys below. The mountain scenery is thus on the most stupendous scale, including waterfalls of prodigous height. Notwithstanding, however, the wild and rugged appearance of the country generally, it contains numerous valleys and plains of unequalled beauty, fertile beyond conception, and producing luxuriant vegetation. The most extensive is the plain of Dembea, emphatically called the granary of the country, where there reigns a perpetual spring. Toward the Red Sea the mountains subside by a series of terraces, and near that sea a partial plain srtetches through nearly the whole length of the country. But access to the interior is difficult, and only attained through rugged passes. It thus possesses in its impenetrable nature one of its chief defenses against external enemies. The scarcity of water in the coast region is also an obstacle to an enemy's advance.

* * * * * * *

Abyssinia, though situated within the tropics, has its climate greatly modified by its prevailing physical characteristic. In the valleys it is delightful, but on the mountains it is exceedingly cold. In other places, especially on the borders of the Red Sea, the heat is intense, and in the South this excessive heat is increased by hot simoons. The atmosphere of these districts is loaded with malaria. The rains always accompanied by tempests, begin in June and continue till September, during which period they are so violent as to put a stop to all out-door enjoyments. The finest months of the year are those of December and January.

The vegetable productions, though various, are nearly those of the temperate zone. The principal grains are millet, barley, wheat, maize and teff. The wheat is of the finest description. Teff (poa Abyssinica,) a very small seed, is a favorite with all Abyssinians. Two crops are obtained yearly, the seed being sown in one field, while the crop is being gathered in the next, and in some localities there are three harvests. Legumes are also extensively grown, and the vine is cultivated. Flax and cotton, coffee and sugar, are also cultivated. The woods produce excellent timber, and the sycamore grows to a vast size.

The population of Abyssinia is composed of various tribes—Arabs, Jews, Ethiopians, &c. The blacks are everywhere in a state of slavery. The Abyssinians are generally a sensual people but are not without some redeeming qualities, of which charity to the poor and hospitality to the stranger are the most conspicuous.

The religions of Abyssinia is Christianity (which became the national religion in the 4th century,) Islamism and Judaism. The Christians are divided into three hostile parties, all deeply sunk in superstition; nor do the Mohammedans entertain great zeal for the religion they profess. The Jews live chiefly in the neighborhood of Gondar and Shelga, and to the northwest of Lake Dembea. They are extremely ignorant, but are much more laborious than other Abyssinians.

The spoken language of the country is the Amharic, which supplanted the original tongue in the fourteenth century, and though spoken in a great variety of dialects, it is also the only one which has assumed a written form. Literature, however, has made but slender progress.

The Abyssinians have made considerable progess in manufactures, and excel in the tanning of skins. Axes, plow-shares and spear heads are made at several places, and sword blades, scissors and razors at Gondar, and large quantities of coarse cotton cloth are manufactured by the women, and also a finer kind, with red and blue border, for the wealthier classes. Coarse woolen stuffs are also made, and in all parts of the country pottery is manufactured.

The population is variously estimated at 2,500,000.

There are very few places in all Abyssinia worthy the name of towns. Ankobar in Shoa and Gondar in Amhara are probably the most extensive, but both are mainly in ruins. Antalow in Tigre may also be considered as a principal town; it contains a palace and a church, the latter the finest edifice in the country, and here in the neighboring villages a considerable trade and several factories are found. The low country between the eastern mountains and the Red Sea is almost uninhabited. Massouah, on an islet of the same name, is a small town with a good harbor, and is the principal trading station. It was here that the British expedition first landed, and thence proceeded to the interior. Arkiko is a small place on the mainland, opposite to Massouah. Adulle or Zulla, is a miserable town on Annesley Bay. Durora is a village on the Bay of Amphila.

Immigration to the South.

We observe in many of the Southern papers a very curious anomaly. They publish editorials of an inflammatory character on the impeachment question, the most disreputable assaults on loyal men at the South, openly endorse the Ku-Klux Klan, and *invite Northern immigration.* We do not think their appeals likely to be very successful. No doubt the substantial portion of the community South desire to invite moneyed and industrial immigration, but unfortunately for that section, there is a class of men there, mostly young and irresponsible, who generally manage to speak for and overawe the entire population. They are the bane of the South. They dragooned her into the rebellion, and they are now deliberately depriving her of the last and only hope of recuperation from the effects of her folly.

The country offers material inducements for immigration, such as perhaps no country ever before did. A fertile soil, cheap land and plenty of it, a delicious climate, the best natural system of water communication in the world, mines of mineral treasure and mountains of ore—her physical attractions are unparalleled. The conditions of civilization, moreover, are all at hand. The settler has not to abandon the comforts of the world and isolate himself for life from his fellows. A ready market is at hand; communication is open with all parts of the land. The main trunks of her railways are at least surveyed, built, in partial operation; her forests are cut away and the malaria of new countries dispelled; churches and schools are built; the framework and machinery of civil government is provided. In short, the South offers to the settlers the advantages of a new country without the drawbacks. Considering all things the question is asked why is it that we have a surfeit of capital that will not cross Mason and Dixon's line? Why is it that immigration and investment force their way through the Rocky Mountains rather than enter the inviting fields of the South? There can be no prejudice or political feeling in this thing. It is a matter of business. The answer is simple. It is not pleasant—the probabilities are that it is not safe—for Northern men to go into the Southern States to live. If they do not practice it themselves, the majority of the people South encourage a system of proscription which is revolting to men and women who go among them to live as friends and neighbors.

It is not from timidity and fear that northern men refuse to go South to live. The bulk of them have faced Confederate steel and heard unmoved the roar of Confederate artillery. But they are unwilling to live in a land where they must suffer implied insult, if nothing more, from morning till night. They are not willing to expose a wife and children to the chances of Southern civilization. Most young men of ordinary means and manly impulses would rather take a woman to the frontiers than to a Southern plantation or a Southern village. More than this. Northern young men are unwilling to expose themselves daily to a street fight or tavern brawl. Such encounters in their eyes and under our civilization are disgraceful, and it is folly to go in the way of them. Of course, there are many places where this would not occur. But until there is some earnest demonstration on the part of the whole South against such atrocities, they must in the common nature of things be received as indications of the condition of the country. When this fact is understood and appreciated at the South a different course of events will follow.

If Southern editors above all others would realize the force of what we have said, we are are quite sure that they would do their country more service than they seem to be doing at present.—*N. Y. Times.*

VOTING BY BALLOT.—The Greeks invented the method of voting. Their contrivance was the ballot box the happy product of the highest civilization. From Greece the ballot box was introduced into Rome, and from Rome it descended to the modern world, not in a straight line, however. It was lost during the dark ages; the barbarians swept away the ballot, and hard fists and the drumheads received their ascendancy. With the revival of learning and liberty, however came a new spirit, and the first weapon seized by the emancipated nations was the free and personal vote. The Dutch were the first to restore the reign of the ballot, the advantage of which they saw in their contests with the Spanish tyrants.

From Holland the ballot was introduced into England during the bad days of Charles I, in the year 1637, the year in which Hampden was condemned for not paying ship money, the year in which Prynne was branded on the cheek with burning irons; in which Bastick and Burton had their ears cut off in Palace Yard. At such a time there was need for some protection against the inquisitorial and ubiquitous tyranny of the Court and Crown. The King, his Privy Council and Lords denounced "the wooden box and little balls," and, in their rage, endeavored to prevent its use. But the people, led by the London merchants, defied the rulers and made the invasion of the ballot box a triumphant one.

Death of Mr. Brougham.

LONDON, May 9.—The Right Hon. Henry Brougham, Lord Brougham and Vaux, the eminent lawyer, reformer, legislator, and ex-Chancellor of England, died in his rural retreat at Cannes, France today in the 90th year of his age. The news of the event, although his demise has been looked for at any moment during the past few years, produced a profound sensation, as the people realize that the last visible link which connected the present political situation of the country with the reform, anti-slave trade, and freedom of the press agitations of 1810 and 1812, has been removed at a most vital moment in the history of Britain.

CURE FOR WHOOPING COUGH.—The late discovery of a cure for whooping-cough, by inhaling the oder of a gas-house, is found to be of real benefit. It has been tried by some Hartford (Ct.) physicians, and it is said with success. The children are taken to the gas-works, where they breathe the not very pleasant air there produced, and there is something in the chemical combination that cures whoop-coughs. The people at the gas-works state that during the last twelve months three hundred cases of whooping cough have been thus experimented.

We see it reported that several North Carclinians are leaving the State and going West. We predict that in a few years they will return worse off than when they left, as others have done and are doing. Sharp trading men may do pretty well sometimes by changing location, but not many people are fit for that sort of business, and therefore "had better let well enough alone." Generally, those who are leaving *profess and claim* to be better Southern men than those who intend to remain here and stand the consequences of reconstruction. They blow, bluster and foment contention, and then sneak off to the Yankee States to avoid the trouble their course has caused. May the South be saved from such friends.—*Char. Democrat.*

THE MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler,
Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., May 22, 1868.

Bacon, 20 to 25 cts.
Beeswax, 35 cents.
Beef, 5 for fore and 6 for hindquarter.
Butter, 25 cents per lb, scarce.
Coffee. 25 @ 30 cts., according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $2 15 by single bunch.
Cotton Sheetings. 17 cts, by the bale. 18 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens, 20 to 25 cents.
CORN, $1 15 @ $1 25
Cheese, 25 cents per pound
Eggs, 10 to 12½ cents per dozen.
Flaxseed, $1 75 for 56 pounds.
FLOUR, $5 to per 100 pounds.
FRUIT, Dried Apples 4 to 5 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled,
" *Peaches*, unp'l'd halves,
" " " quarters
" *Blackberries*,
" *Cherries*,
" *Plums*,
" *Damsons*,
none in market
Feathers 50 cents. per lb.
Hay, 40 cents per hundred lbs.
Iron, Bar, 7, Castings, 10 per lb.
Lard, 20 cents.
Leather, Sole, 30 to 35 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
Nails, 9 cents per lb; 8 by the keg.
Oats, 65 cts per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peas, $1 10 per bushel.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter; 60 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, 75 cents per bushel.
Rice, 20 cents per lb.
Rye, $1 15 to 1 25 per bushel.
Sugar, brown 16½; clarif'd 20 cents per lb
Crushed 22½, pulverized, 22½. "
Rags, 3½ to 4 cents.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $3 75 per Sack.
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar 60 cts.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 75 to $2 00.

It would be much better and easier for both buyer and seller, if all grain was sold by weights Wheat, 60lbs is considered a legal bushel; Corn, 56 lbs; Rye, 56lbs Oats 32lbs for Spring. and 36lbs Winter; Flaxseed, 56lbs; Clover seed 64lbs.

COURT NOTICE.

THE Magistrates of Forsyth County are requested to attend on Monday of June Term next, as business of importance will be before the court, which will require at least a majority of the magistrates present.

J. P. VEST, *Chm'n.*

Salem, N. C., May 20, 1868.–39-2t.

NOTICE!

HAVING been detained from my late appointments by sickness, I again give notice that I will attend at the followir g times and places, to receive the taxes due on the Annual Lists, to wit:

At Mt. Airy, on Monday, 18th of May 1868.
" Danbury, on Monday, 25th of May, 1868.
" Brietz's Hotel, on Saturday, 30th of May, 1868.

The taxes due on Annual List are special taxes on Professional Men, Manufacturers, Mills, Bankers, Brokers, Retail and Wholesale Dealers of all kinds, &c. &c.

It is earnestly requested that all be prompt in payment, and save trouble and Cost.

JNO. CRANE, COLLECTOR.
By JOB WORTH, D. C.

JUST RECEIVED AT BLUM'S.

CLOSE RULED CAP PAPER,
HEAVY CONGRESS LETTER PAPER, CHEAP PORT FOLIOS.
POETRY OF COMPLIMENTS,
MILTON'S POEMS,
SOUTHERN HARMONY.
CALIBAN: A SEQUEL TO "ARIEL."

THE WEEKLY SUN.

"THE CIRCULATION OF THE WEEKLY SUN," always very large, has of late so increased that it may be called universal. It is shedding its light for all, in all sections—North, South, East and West. Its intercourse with the South, which was necessarily interrupted during the war, has been again resumed, and the evidences of public appreciation from that quarter are multiplying every day. When honest efforts are put forth, as in the "Weekly Sun," to meet the demand for a reliable weekly record of events and an entertaining vehicle of light literature, which while it instructs and pleases, aims to promote virtue as well as intelligence, and to exclude every line of an impure and immoral tendency, it is cheering to receive such evidences of public appreciation ae are coming to us from all parts of the country.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The "WEEKLY SUN" is published every Saturday at the following exceedingly low rates to individuals and clubs when sent from one Post Office. The money, in all cases, to be remitted in advance.

For one copy for one year,	$1 50
Club of six copies, one year,	8 00
Club of twelve copies, one year,	15 00
Club of fifteen copies, one year,	18 00
Club of twenty copies, one year,	22 00
Club of twenty-five copies, one year.	25 00

Postmasters will always act as agents for persons in the neighborhood of their respective offices, and forward orders and cash under the regular authority of the Department. The safest mode in remitting subscriptions is by draft or Post Office Order. Address

A. S. ABELL & CO.
Sun Iron building, Baltimore, Md.

May 15–tf.

☞ Publishers of Newspapers desirous of exchanging with the "Sun" (daily,) as is often requested, on inserting the above advertisement to the amount of difference in exchange, will be placed on our daily list for one year, on sending a marked copy of paper containing advertisement to this office.

ATTRACTIONS
AT
J. L. Fulkerson's Store,
IN THE WAY OF NEW
Spring & Summer GOODS.
COME AND SEE
THE SELECTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN MADE, AND GIVE US A LITTLE OF YOUR CASH FOR VALUE RECEIVED.

☞ We desire to have it well understood that goods can be found here as cheap as elsewhere.

Salem, N. C., April 24, 1868. 35–tf

A. C. VOGLER,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
FURNITURE,
CHAIRS, GILT MOULDING, &c., &c.,
(Next Door to J. E. & S. T. Mickey's,)
MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.

☞ All orders from a distance promptly attended to, and satisfaction given.

Interest on all accounts after six months.

April 24, 1868. 35–6m.

FARMERS READ!
ALL KINDS OF
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
:o:

I HAVE the Agency from various Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, in the States of North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, for the following:

Horse Powers, Wheat Threshers and Cleaners, Mowing Machines, Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Smut Machines, Wheat Fans, Fodder Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sorgo Mills, Ploughs, Harrows, Horse Rakes, Cultivators, Wheat Drills, &c., &c., &c.

BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER.

The Buckeye Reaper and Mower that I exhibited and sold last season has been still further improved since last year, and I have the Agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Stokes, Surry and Yadkin.

Farmers in general—and every where,
Who want a Reaper or Mower,
Will look for one with a history fair,
That does its work well, and with little repair,
Can be kept in good running order.

They want a machine that's been thoroughly tried
In all kinds of grass and of grain,
On the up-lands and low-lands, and on the hill-side,
Where horses may walk and the driver may ride,
And the work shall be always the same.

The BUCKEYE machine has met this demand,
So say the thousand who use it;
For more than ten years, and all over this land
Its record's been known, and its merits well scanned.
As proof against all who abuse it.

IMPROVED CIDER MILL.

I shall have three different kinds of Cider Mills, and am already receiving orders for the coming season. I have the agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Surry, Stokes and Yadkin.

Three Different Kinds of WHEAT THRESHERS and CLEANERS.

Call and see Machine and Circulars, Description, Prices, &c.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., April 24 1868. 35–tf

Professional CARD.

I have this day asssociated myself in the Practice of Medicine, with Dr. THEO. F. KEEHLN. Hoping to merit the confidence of all, I tender my services, to the citizens of Salem and surrounding country, and will be ready by day or night, unless professionally absent, to obey any calls which may be made upon myself, in any branch of the Medical Art.

SAM'L J. BRIETZ, M. D.
Salem, April 17th, 1868.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
LIFE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.
By FRANK H. ALFRIEND,
of Richmond.

This is the only full, authentic and OFFICIAL history of the Life and Public Services of the great Southern leader. Mr. Alfriend has had the co-operation and assistance of the leading Confederate officials in the preparation of this work, as will be apparent to all on examination. Send for specimen pages and circulars, with terms. Address

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RAIL ROAD NOTICE.

ALL persons now having claims against the N. W. N. C. R. R. Company, will please present them for settlement; and all future demands must be accompanied by an order from the Chief Engineer, or some authorized agent.

H. W. FRIES, *Pres't.*
May 6th, 1868. 37-4t

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Mrs. THOS. J. BONER,

IS prepared to do all kinds of COLORING.

Salem, N. C. April 24, 1868. 35–tf

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MORAVIAN TUNE BOOKS,
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GIFT BOOKS!
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DAILY BIBLE READINGS for the Lord's Household. Intended for the Family Circle or closet.

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Jay's Family Prayers,
Macduff's Family Prayers, (Presbyterian.)
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Basket of Flowers.
Forget Me Not, Parting Gift.
Bogatzky's Golden Treasury,
Biblical Antiquities.

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LONGFELLOW, BYRON, &c.

EVENINGS WITH THE POETS and sketches of their Favorite Scenes, with beautiful oil-colored illustrations, gilt edges.
EMBLEMS OF POETRY, Gold border around each page, gilt edges.
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POETRY OF FLOWERS,
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All the above books are uniformly bound in muslin, gilt edges and gold border around each page.

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Nutshell of Knowledge,	Robinson Crusoe,
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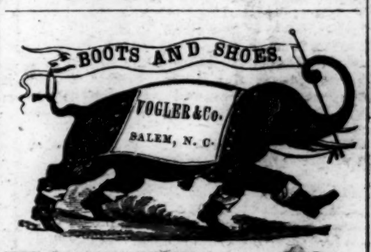

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MANUFACTURERS OF
Mens', Womens', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes,
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in Salem, N. C.

We invite Merchants to call and examine our Shoes, they will speak for themselves, and we think, will compare favorably, both as to quality and price, with any ever brought into the State. Our Shoes are well made, and of the best material.

We likewise have in operation a **Custom Shop,** where one of the best Bootmakers in the State is ready to furnish **GOOD FITS AND FINE BOOTS,** and where all kinds **Repairing** will be done with neatness and dispatch.

TERMS.--Nett Cash, or Barter.

E. A. VOGLER,
A. F. PFOHL.
Feb. 7, 1868. 24–tf

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Wholesale Booksellers and Stationers,
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March 27–3m

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SPENCER'S LATIN LESSONS,
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David's Brilliant Carmine Ink in stands.
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PRIZE STATIONERY PACKETS,
Price, 25 and 30 cents.

ENVELOPES
A large assortment of Envelopes of all sizes.
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BLANK BOOKS,
Full and half bound Journals, Day Books and Ledgers.

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Beadle's and Monroe's Ten cent Novels.

For sale by L. V. BLUM.
Dec. 13, 1867.

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NEW GOODS
FOR THE
GOOD NEW TIMES!

PATTERSON & CO.,

ARE now receiving a handsome and complete assortment of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
bought at LOW FIGURES, to be sold for a small profit, as we believe the *"nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling."*

Customers will find our line of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
complete. Also a fine assortment of

Notions,	***Stationery,***
Boots and Shoes,	***Hats & Caps,***
Groceries,	***Drugs & Dyes,***
Paints,	***Oils,***

Crockery Ware, &c.

Come to see us before the stock is picked over.

PATTERSON & CO.
Salem, N. C. April 10th, 1868 38..tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh supply of **HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER,** a popular and highly recommended article.

LAMPS, OIL, &c.,
Also another supply of Drugs, Medicines Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., at
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Postoffice Building
Feb. 13, 1868. 25–

Zevely's Drug Store.
POST-OFFICE BUILDING.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces that he has in store a stock of pure and unadulerated
DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS,
which he is determined to sell at prices to suit the times.

Family Dye Colors.

FANCY ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, and other notions, usually found in a similar establishment always on hand.

☞ Call at the Post-Office Building. ☜
A. T. ZEVELY.
Salem, N. C., August 16, 1867. 1–tf.

STAY LAW.

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS OF THIS STATE.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina in Convention assembled*, That sections 1 and 2 of the ordinance of the Convention adopted June 23rd 1866, entitled "An Ordinance to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein," be and are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. *Be it further ordained*, That section 3 of the above entitled Ordinance be amended to read as follows: Sec. 3. That all actions of debt, covenant, asumpsit, and account now pending in the Superior Courts, shall be continued to Spring Term, 1869: and that the several Superior Courts at the Spring Term thereof only, unless otherwise herein provided, shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of all such causes of action except where jurisdiction has been or shall be given to a Justice of the Peace by the Constitution or Laws of North Carolina. Should the defendant at the Spring Term, 1869, on writs which shall be returned to that Term or in any suit, for the above causes of action then pending in the Superior Court, pay or confess judgment to the plaintiff for one-tenth of the debt and demand (principal and interest) and all costs to that time, he shall be allowed until the next Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff or confess judgment for one-fifth of the residue of the debt or demand and cost, he shall be allowed until the succeeding Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term should the defendant pay or confess judgment for one-half of the residue of the debt or demand, he shall be allowed until the succeeding Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term the plaintiff shall have judgment for the residue o his debt or demand: *Provided, however*, That the plaintiff, if required, shall file his debt or demand in writing, and if the defendant shall make oath that the whole or any part thereof is not justly due, or that he has a counter demand, all of which shall be particularly set forth by affidavit, then the defendant shall only pay the instalment required of what he admits to be due, and the court shall order a jury at the same or some subsequent Term to try the matters in dispute between the parties, and at the next Spring Term the defendant shall be allowed to plead only upon paying or confessing judgment for one-fifth of the residue of the admitted amount and whatever the jury finds him indebted over and above the same: *Provided, further*, That should the defendant fail to pay or confess judgment for the first or any subsequent installment, then, and in that case, the plaintiff shall be entitled to proceed to judgment and execution for such installment, unless the defendant shall put in pleas, in which case the suit shall proceed according to the Court in 1860: *Provided, further*, That by consent of the plaintiff, the defendant at any Term of the Court may confess judgment for a stipulated sum in full and final discharge of all further demand or liability upon such claim,

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That section 10 of the above recited act shall be amended to read as follows: Sec. 10. That executions on judgments in actions of debt, assumpsit, covenant or account, or decrees for money demands in Equity, which have been or shall be issued on judgment or decrees heretofore obtained, shall be levied on the property of the defendant and retnrned without sale: *Provided* such return shall not prejudice any lien the plaintiff may acquire or then have by virtue of said *fi fa or venditioni exponas*. At Spring Term, 1869, execution on all such judgments or decrees shall issue for only one-tenth the amount then due; at Spring Term 1870, for one-fifth of the residue; at Spring Term; 1871 for one-half of the residue; and at Spring Term 1872 for the balance of the debt; and no execution shall issue from the Fall Term on any such judgment or decree except by consent of the defendant. That no mortgagee or trustee, shall expose to sale the property conveyed in such mortgage or trust, or at that time pay one-tenth of the debts mentioned, the sale shall be postponed to the first of March, 1870; at that time should the mortgagor or trustor pay one-fifth of the residue, the sale shall be postponed to the first of March, 1871; at that time, should the trustor or mortgagor pay one-half of the residue, the sale shall be postponed to first of March, 1872; and at that time the trustee or mortgagee shall sell the property or so much of it as will realize the balance of the debt: *Provided, however*, That should the trustor or mortgagor fail to pay the first or any subsequent installment, then, and in that case the trustee or mortgagor shall sell at six monihs credit, so much of the property conveyed as will realize such installment.

Sec. 4. *Be it further ordained*, That section 11 of the above entitled act be amended to read as follows: That no warrants before Justices of the Peace shall be issued or be returnable until January 1st, 1869. Should the defendant upon such return pay to the plaintiff, or to the collecting officer, for his use, or confess judgment before the magistrate for one-tenth of the debt and demand, (principal and interes) he shall be allowed twelve months to plead; at the expiration of that time, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff, or confess judgment for one-fifth of the residue of the said debt or demand, he shall be allowed twelve months more to plead; at the expiration of that time, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff or confess judgment for one-half of the residue fo said debt or demand, he shall be allowed twelve months more to plead; at the expiration of that time the plaintiff shall have judgment for the residue of his debt or demand:—*Provided, however*, That the plaintiff, if required shall file his claim in writing, and if the defendant shall make oath that the whole or any part thereof is not justly due, or that he has a counter demand, all of which he shall particularly set forth by affidavit, then the defendant shall only pay the installment required of what he admits to be due, and the justice shall proceed to try the matters in dispute between the parties; at the expiration of twelve months the defendant shall be allowed time to plead only payment of one-fifth of the amount admitted to be due, and whatever the justice may have found him indebted over and above the same: Provided further, That should the defendant fail to pay or confess judgment for the first or any subsequent installment, then and in that case, the plaintiff shall be entitled to proceed to judgment and execution for such installment: Provided further, That by consent of the plaintiff the defendant may at any time confess judgment for a stipulated sum in full and final discharge of all further demand or liability upon such claim. That all executions on judgments in actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit or account which have been, or shall be issued on judgments heretofore obtained before any magistrate, shall be levied on the property of the defendant and returned without sale; at the expiration of twelve months from such return, execution on all such judgments shall issue for only one-tenth of the amount then due; at the expiration of twelve months from that time for one fifth of the residue, and at the expiration of twelve months from that time for one-fifth of the residue, and at the expiration of twelve months more for one-half of the residue, and at the expiration of twelve months more for the balance of the debt.

Sec. 5. *Be it further ordained*, That Section 17 of the above entitled ordinance be amended to read as follows: Sec. 17. That the provisions of this ordinance shall not be construed to extend to any debts or demands contracted or penalties incurred since the first day of May, A. D. 1865 or which may hereafter be contracted or incurred except actions founded on any bond, promissory note, bill of exchange, or any other instrument of writing, or parole promise made since the first of May, 1865, in renewal of, or substitution for a contract made prior to first of May, 1865, to the full amount of the principal and interest of a debt existing prior to said day, and without other consideration than such pre-existent debt; and except also actions, suits, or process to revive, continue or enforce any judgment heretofore recovered upon any such bond, promissory note, bill of exchange or other instruments of writing or parol promise as is herein before mentioned.

Sec. 6. *Be it further ordained*, That this ordinance shall be in force from and after its ratification.

THE MORNING STAR.

THE MORNING STAR,
THE MORNING STAR,
THE MORNING STAR,

A DAILY NEWSPAPER,
A DAILY NEWSPAPER,
A DAILY NEWSPAPER,

PUBLISHED AT
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WILMINGTON, N. C.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

$2 50 FOR SIX MONTHS.
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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.
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LOCAL NEWS.
LOCAL NEWS.
LOCAL NEWS.

MARKET REPORTS.
MARKET REPORTS.
MARKET REPORTS.

GENERAL NEWS.
GENERAL NEWS.
GENERAL NEWS.

ADDRESS,
Wm. H. Bernard,
Editor & Proprietor,
Wilmington, N. C.

IMPORTANT TO OWNERS OF STOCK.

THE AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL
AND
Farmers' and Stock Breeders' Advertiser.

ONLY $1 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

A First-class Monthly Journal, devoted to Farming and Stock Breeding. Each number contains 36 large double-column pages, illustrated with numerous engravings. Specimen Copies free, for stamp, with list of splendid Premiums to Agents.

HORSE AND CATTLE DOCTOR, FREE.

The Publishers of the American Stock Journal have established a Veterinary Department in the columns of the Journal, which is placed under the charge of a distinguished Veterinary Professor, whose duty it is to receive questions as to the *ailments* or *injuries* of all kinds of stock, and to answer in *print*, in connection with the question, how they should be treated for a *cure*. These prescriptions are given *gratis*, and thus every subscriber to the Journal has always at his command a Veterinary Surgeon, *free of charge*. Every Farmer and Stock Breeder should subscribe for it.

N. P. BOYER & CO.
Parkesburg, Chester Co., Pa.

J. G. VEACH'S
MAIL AND EXPRESS LINE--Daily.

SCHEDULE FROM HIGH POINT TO SALEM
Leaves High Point at 3½ o'clock, A. M.
Arrives at Salem at 8½ o'clock, A. M.
Leaves Salem at 2½ o'clock, P. M.
Arrives at High Point at 7½ oclock, P. M.

☞ Passengers will find this line well stocked with good Stages, fine Horses, careful and accommodating Drivers, and no pains will be spared to make all who travel on this line comfortable.

☞ Special attention will be given to all *Express* matter sent to my care.

J. G. VEACH.
July 25, 1867. 25-3m

VERMICELLI & MACARONI
AT
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
POSTOFFICE BUILDING.
Feb. 20, 1868. 26-

Attention! Right Dress!
DRESS UP RIGHT!
An entirely New Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his old friends and numerous customers, that he has reopened his **Merchant Tailoring Establishment, in the Store-house formerly occupied by R. Gray, South-West corner of Court-house square, in Winston, N. C.**, where he has a good assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS and GENTS and BOYS FURNISHING GOODS.

Also a superior assortment of ***Salem Cassimeres and Jeans,*** which he offers at manufacturer's prices.

He is also prepared to furnish Clothing to Merchants, made of these goods, by the wholesale, at very low prices, as it is his intention to establish a Clothing Manufactory at this place, should he meet with sufficient encouragement. He is satisfied that the people of the South will have to commence the manufacturing of every description of goods, if they wish to become a prosperous and self-sustaining people.

He has employed some of the best workmen in the country, and is prepared to execute *custom work, in the best and most fashionable styles*, and at the shortest notice.

Satisfaction invariably guaranteed.

He is agent for the sale of the famous *Singer Sewing Machine*, which can be seen at his store. They are warranted to give entire satisfaction. Come and see them work before purchasing.

New Goods received every few weeks by Express.

☞ As the subscriber desires to do business entirely on the cash system, he most earnestly requests those indebted to him to come forward by the 1st day of January, and settle their accounts.

☞ *Country produce* will be taken in enchange for goods and work.

☞ A call is respectfully solicited.

P. A. WILSON.
Dec. 13, 1867. 17-tf

Pure White Chester Pigs.

A LITTER OF VERY FINE PURE CHESTER PIGS for sale at my farm.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Feb. 7, 1868. 24-1m

HARMONIA SACRA.

JUST received at the Book Store, a large quantity of this popular Note Book.

L. V. BLUM.

D. H. STARBUCK, SALEM, N. C. — T. J. WILSON, WINSTON, N. C.

STARBUCK & WILSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
—AND—
SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY,

WILL attend before the Register, and the District Courts of the United States, and carefully prosecute to their *final discharge*, all cases in Bankruptcy entrusted to them.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE

ANTI-MALARIAL BITTERS!

NO PERSON NEED SUFFER FROM FEVER AND AGUE, AS THIS MEDICINE WILL GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF, AND EFFECT A PERMANENT CURE!

IT IS UNEQUALLED!

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL DEALERS.

D. T. EVERTS & CO.,
Proopetors and Sole Manufacturers Petersburg, Va.

FOR SALE AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Post Office Building, Salem, N. C.
September, 13, 1867. 4-tf

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS
AT
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Post Office Building,
SALEM, N. C.

THE subscriber has just received his stock of fresh and genuine GARDEN SEEDS, to which he would respectfully invite the attention of the public.

A. T. ZEVELY.
Feb, 13, 1868. 25-

Presentation Books!

JUST RECEIVED, a new stock of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, suitable for presents, &c.,—to which we would invite early attention.

At BLUM'S.

J. B. HUNTER & CO.,
Cotton Factors,
AND
Produce Commission Merchants,
Corner High & Water Streets,
Portsmouth, Va.

Will sell in the markets of NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDON, Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Dried Fruit, and all marketable Produce.

Liberal advancements made on actual shipment, and personal attention paid to purchase of merchandize.

1-1y.

TAILORING!
HENRY HUGHES,
SALEM, N. C.

I AM prepared to do all kinds of Work in my line, such as

CUTTING, MAKING, REPAIRING AND CLEANING,

at short notice and at low prices.

Those who entrust work to me are guaranteed satisfaction in work and price.

I return my sincere thanks to my old customers for past favors, and hope, by a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ We wish it distinctly understood that we will work as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Salem, Oct 1,8 1867. 9-tf.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

LETTER WRITERS, & DREAM BOOK
For sale by L. V. BLUM.

Berkley, Millar & Co.
Wholesale Dealers in
DRY GOODS & NOTIONS
16 WEST MAIN STREET,

Next to Exchange National Bank, NORFOLK, Va
L. BERKLEY. W. M. MILLAR. J. W. GRANDY
1-1y. *Formerly of N. C.*

Ticknor and Fields's Publications.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR 1868.

Mr. Charles Dickens furnishes an Original Story, in three or four numbers, entitled "George Silverman's Explanation."

Dr. I. I. Hayes, the Arctic Voyager, will contribute a series of papers on "Life in Greenland and the Arctic Regions."

James Parton will continue to furnish articles on cities of the United States, with prominent Industrial and other topics.

Bayard Taylor, who is now in Europe, will contribute regularly papers on "Out-of-the-Way Corners of the Old World."

Ralph Waldo Emerson commences his contributions for the year with an article on "Aspects of Culture," which appears in the January number.

Edward Evesett Hale, author of "The Man without a Country," will contribute frequently through the year.

Edwin P. Whipple will continue his series of admirable articles on English literature.

John Meredith Read, Jr., author of "An Historical Inquiry concerning Henry Hudson," will contribute a series of Historical Articles, of deep general interest.

William J. Stillman, United States Consul in Crete, will furnish a series of papers, giving his experiences and observations during the struggle of the last year or two between the Greeks and Turks.

Among the regular writers for the ATLANTIC, in addition to those already named, are Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, Whittier, Curtis, Mrs. Stowe, Mrs. Child, Bryant, Agassiv, Hazewell, Trowbridge, Wasson, Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, Higginson, Aldrich, Shanly, Mrs. Diaz, and scores besides of the best writers in the country.

Terms: Single subscription, $4.00 a year; Two copies $7.00; Five copies $16.00; Ten copies, $30.00; Twenty copies, $60,00, and a copy *gratis* to the person sending the Club of Twenty. Single or specimen numbers, 35 cents.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS FOR 1868.

Mr. Charles Dickens has written *expressly* for this magazine "A Holiday Romance," which will appear in four parts, each part illustrated by John Gilbert, the greatest of English designers.

Dr. Isaac I. Hayes will finish his already famous Arctic Story, "Cast Away in the Cold."

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe will continue to write sketches like those which have made her so popular with the readers of OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

The Author of "Leslie Goldthwaite" will furnish a story entitled "When I was a Little Girl."

Mr. J. H. A. Bone will furnish six Historical Articles on very interesting subjects, which will be illustrated with historical accuracy.

The Author of the "Seven Little Sisters," one of the most charming of children's books, will tell "Dame Nature's Stories," explaining many curious facts of animal and vegetable life.

Numerous other writers who are favorites with the readers of OUR YOUNG FOLKS will contribute, such as Mrs. Louise E. Chollet, Mrs. A. M. Diaz, Mrs. Jane G. Austin, Mrs. Helen C. Weeks, T. B. Aldrich, The Author of "Little Prudy," "George Eager," and others.

The illustrations will continue to be the very best that can be obtained from such artists as Darley, Hennessy, Tenniel, Eytinge, Wier, McEnter, Stephens, Waud, Fenn, Hoppin, Fredericks, White, and Lumly. Full-page illustrations will be published every month, and occasional *colored supplements* will be presented to the subscribers.

It will thus be seen that OUR YOUNG FOLKS for 1868 has something for its patrons in every juvenile department,—*Romance, History, Fiction, Fact, Poetry, Prose, Fancy, Science, Music, Art*, and *Amusement*,—and must contiuue to be, as it now is, a Household Necessity and Delight.

Terms: One copy for twelve months, $2.00; Three copies, $5.00; Five copies, $8.00; Ten copies, $15.00; Twenty copies, $30.00, with an additional copy free to the getter up of the club of Twenty. Single number, 20 cents.

EVERY SATURDAY FOR 1868.

Will contain a Brilliant Serial Story, entitled **"FOUL PLAY,"** by Charles Reade and Dion Boucicault.

Among the authors represented in EVERY SATURDAY are many of the wisest and wittiest writers of Europe,—Charles Dickens, Charles Reade, Henry Kingsley, Anthony Trollope, Matthew Arnold, Charles Kingsley, Edmund Yates, Frances Power Cobbe, Christiana G. Rossetti, Author of "John Halifax," George Sand, Edmund About, Alexander Dumas, Mrs. Oliphant J. Ruffini, A. C. Swinburn, Robert Buchanan, Jean Ingelow, Miss Thackeray, James Greenwood, Jules Janin, Edward Dicey, W. Hepworth Dixon, and Gerald Massey.

This popular weekly reproduces promptly for American readers the best and most readable portions of European periodicals. These brace Serial Tales, Short Stories, Essays,—Biographical and Descriptive,—Poems, Sketches of Travel and Adventure, Literary Intelligence, and popular papers on Science. Translations from the admirable French and German periodicals are a prominent feature.

Terms: Single Number, 10 cents; Yearly Subscription, $5.00 in advance; $4.00 a year to subscribers for any other periodical published by TICKNOR & FIELDS. Monthly parts, 50 cents a number. Yearly subscription, same as for Weekly Part.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

Weight of Grain.

Wheat is 60 lbs. to the bushel in all the States except Connecticut, where it is 56 lbs. Rye is 56 lbs. in nearly all the States; Corn 56 in nearly all, but 58 in New York; Oats 32 lbs.; Barley 48 lbs.; Buckwheat 46 to 50, but mostly 48; Clover Seed mostly 60, but 64 in Ohio and New Jersey; Timothy 44; Flax Seed 56; Potatoes 60; Beans mostly 60, but 62 in New York, and 56 in Ohio; Blue-grass Seed 14 lbs; Hemp Seed 44 lbs. Dried Peaches 28 to 33; Dried Apples 22 to 28.

To Measure Grain in the Granary.

Divide the cubic feet by 56, and multiply by 45, and the result will be struck measure.

To Measure Corn in the Crib.

Multiply the length, breadth, and height together, in feet, to obtain the cubic feet; multiply this product by 4, and strike off the right figure, and the result will be shelled bushels, nearly.

The United States bushel, adopted now by the State of New York, is 2150.40 cubic inches. The gallon, 231 cubic inches.

The dry measure gallon, or one-eighth of the bushel, is 268.8 cubic inches.

Measures of Weight.

The French gramme is 15.44 grains, and the kilogramme, (1,000 grammes,) is 2 lbs. 3 oz. 5 drams.

Contents of Cisterns

The following gives the contents of circular isterns, for each foot in depth:

	BARRELS.
5 feet diameter,	4.66
6 feet diameter,	6.71
7 feet diameter,	9.13
8 feet diameter,	11.93
9 feet diameter,	15.10
10 feet diameter,	18.65

Distances for Planting Trees, &c.

	FEET.
Apples, standard,	25 to 33
Apples, dwarf,	5 to 8
Pears, standard,	20
Pears, dwarf,	8 to 10
Peaches, headed back,	12
Cherries, standard,	20
Cherries, dwarf,	8 to 10
Plums, standard,	15
Plums, dwarf,	8 to 10
Quinces,	6 to 8
Grapes,	10 to 12
Gooseberries and Currents,	4
Raspberries,	4
Blackberries,	6 to 8

For the above distances, the following is the number of trees required for an acre:

At 4 feet apart each way	2,720
At 5 feet apart each way	1,742
At 6 feet apart each way	1,200
At 8 feet apart eacn way	680
At 10 feet apart each way	430
At 12 feet apart each way	325
At 15 feet apart each way	200
At 18 feet apart each way	135
At 20 feet apart each way	110
At 25 feet apart each way	70
At 30 feet apart each way	50
At 33 feet apart each way	40

THE POSTAGE LAW.

For the convenience of our readers, many of whom are uninformed as to the present postal rates, we extract and prepare the following from the existing regulations as published in the *United States Mail*.

LETTER POSTAGE—PREPAYMENT.

The law requires the postage on all letters to be prepaid by stamp or stamped envelopes—payment in money being prohibited. All drop letters must also be prepaid, The only letters on which payment is not demanded, are those addressed to the President, or Vice-President or members of Congress, and letters on official business to the chiefs of the Exective Departments of the government, the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege.

RATES.

The rates of letter postage is three cents per half ounce, throughout the United States; and three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof. The ten cent Pacific rate is abolished.

The rate of postage on drop letters is two cents per half an ounce or fraction thereof, at all offices where free delivery by carrier is established. Where such free delivery is not established, the rate is one cent.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The following is the postage on newspapers, when sent from the office of publication, to regular subscribers:

Postage on Daily Papers to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter (three months.)	35 cts.
Six times per week, per quarter,	30 "
For Tri-Weekly, "	15 "
For Semi-Weekly, "	10 "
For Weekly, "	5 "

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the the county where printed and puplished, free.

Quarterly Payments.

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than three months. If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an official quarter, the postage received by the P. M. must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is, for one quarter and a third, one quarter and two thirds, &c. The law only requires that at leass one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates. Subscribers can pay the postage for a fraction of a quarter, at the same rates for a whole quarter, by including the fraction with the next whole quarter, and paying for both at the same time.

Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publication bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires to be written or printed.

Small Papers.

Religious, Educational, and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly, in advance.

Newsdealers.

Newsdealers may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Postage on Transient Matter—Books and Circulars.

Books, not over 4 ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cents; over 4 ounces and not over 8 ounces, 8 cents; over 8 ounces, and not over 12 ounces, 12 cents; over 12 ounces, and not over 16 ounces, 16 cents.

Circulars, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cents; over 3, and not over 6, 4 cents; over 6, and not over 9, 6 cents; over 9 and not exceeding 12, 8 cents.

Miscellaneous.

On miscellaneous mailable matter, embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, hand-bills and posters, book manuscripts and proofsheets, whether corrected or not, maps and prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions, the postage to be prepaid by stamps, is on one package to one address not over 4 ounces in weight, 2 cents; over 4 ounces, and not over 8 ounces, 4 cents; over 8 ounces, and not over 12 ounces, 6 cents; over 12 ounces, and not over 16 ounces, 8 cents.

How to be Wrapped.

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof sheets and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper; otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the seperate matter, at the established rates.

Clubs.

Where packages of newspapers or periodicals are received at any post office directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers, which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Pre-payment of Transient Matter.

All transient matter must be prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. No such paper should be delivered unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, post-masters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. If they fail they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.

Humorous Books.

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE.
WESTERN SCENES.
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR.
FORE STEE'ER STALKERS.

THE People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

SALEM, N. C.,

BY L. V. BLUM

Devoted to the Dissemination of the

LATEST NEWS,

SUCH AS

POLITICAL,
MORAL,
SCIENTIFIC
AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE,

Always giving due attention to

THE VERY LATEST

LOCAL,
DOMESTIC,
AND FOREIGN NEWS.

The PRESS will also contain a page of choice miscellaneous reading, suitable for all ages and tastes. Carefully selected and instructive Tales and Stories will frequently grace its columns, and every exertion will be made to furnish the public with a *reliable* and entertaining newspaper

THE NEWS

By the Mails, and from other sources, will be carefully compiled, so that each number will contain a comprehensive selection of the most reliable intelligence from every part of the world.

THE MARKETS,

Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully and correctly given every week, thus making the Press a valuable reference sheet for the farmer and business man

LOCAL INFORMATION

Of every type and character, (having proper regard for morality and public interests,) will receive special attention.

Subscription Terms.

The PEOPLE'S PRESS will be sent one year, to any address, for $2 00; Six months, $1 00.

Advertising Rates.

Advertisements making not more than one square, (ten lines close print, or one inch space,) will be charged $1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent publication.

Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to large advertisers.

All letters containing advertisements with remittances, will receive immediate and careful attention, and every inducement will be offered which will tend to make such arrangements mutually advantageous.

L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 1867.

THE Salem Printing Office.

L. V. BLUM, Proprietor

THIS well known establishment is still in successful operation, with increased facilities for executing

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

with neatness and dispatch, upon reasonable terms.

We have refitted our office with new material, which, with our stock of paper, large and small cards, &c., on hand, will enable us to give general satisfaction in our line of business.

We are, as heretofore, prepared to print

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BUSINESS CARDS,
COTTON LABELS,
TOBACCO LABELS,
BLANKS OF ALL KINDS
or any other kind of LETTER PRESS printing

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PRESBYTERIAN PSALMODIST, for sale by L. V. BLUM.

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A POCKET EDITION,
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SALT AND MOLASSES.

E. A. VOGLER
Salem, N. C., Sept. 13, 1867.

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VOGLER'S.
Feb. 7, 1868. 4m-